

HAMPTON, PHOEBUS AND OLD POINT—Continued.

RESISTANCE WEAKENED

Lower Prices Registered After First Two Hours Trading.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S NEW RECORD

New York Utilities and Coalers Strong At Times—Agitation for Reduction of Tariff Duty on Steel Has a De-pressing Effect.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The eye of a holiday is looked for some time, but the market has been so much administered to the shorts by the sudden revival of strength in the market for yesterday's trading that the first two hours of the session of the Stock Exchange, this morning, was sufficient to enable the market to stand up against the heavy pre-tending sales which were going on to meet the demand. Thereafter the resisting power of the market weakened and lower prices were registered. The upper limit of the market for the day was a financial project for the benefit of Southern Pacific continued to express a strong influence on sentiment until it was perceived that whatever demand was met by this was being freely supplied.

Southern Pacific was carried to a new record price at 120 1/2 and Union Pacific sold at the highest price of the present year at 181 3/4. These were exceptionally strong stocks but their course served as an index of a tendency. The tone of reaction became more clearly defined with the announcement of the Erie project for the issue of \$30,000,000 of five percent collateral bonds. It would be impossible to say whether the decline in Erie which followed, was caused wholly by speculative realizing or by disappointment over the form and scope of the financial plan.

A rise of a point in Atchafalaya was lost on the publication of the statement of earnings for October which were undoubtedly favorable with a gain in net over October of last year of \$488,200. The New York public utilities and the coalers were strong at times, the latter on account of the prosperous conditions for the industry indicated by the customary extra disbursement of ten per cent by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, although Lackawanna itself dropped 6 1/2 points. Both groups were affected by suppositions of coming favorable Supreme Court decisions on the 80 cent gas law and on the contested commodities clause of the Hepburn law.

The agitation for reduction of duties on steel had some depressing effect on United States Steel.

Bonds were strong. Total sales, par value \$7,528,000. Money was unchanged on call. Total sales of stocks today were 963,300 shares, including: Amalgamated Copper, 35,700; Smelting, 21,200; Atchafalaya, 25,200; St. Paul, 24,000; Erie, 25,000; Interboro, 26,800; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 29,000; Reading, 125,000; Southern Pacific, 81,200; Union Pacific, 137,700; United States Steel, 77,600; Tobacco, 200; Atlantic Coast Line, 1,200; Chesapeake & Ohio, 8,900; Louisville & Nashville, 2,200; Norfolk & Western, 1,100; Sloss-Sheffield, 400; Southern Railway, 2,100; Sloss-Sheffield, pfd., 2,800; Tennessee Copper, 2,000; Chemical, 8,900; Amalgamated Copper, 848; American Car & Foundry, 107; American Cotton Oil, 43 1/2; American Hide & Leather, 144; American Ice Securities, 27 1/2; American Lined, 13 1/2; American Locomotive, 55 1/2; American Locomotive, pfd., 108; American Smelting & Refining, 19 1/2; American Sugar Refining, 13 1/2; American Tobacco, pfd., 9 1/2; American Woolen, 29 1/2; Anaconda Mining Co., 93 1/2; Atchafalaya, 100; Atchafalaya, pfd., 109 1/2; Atlantic Coast Line, 107 1/2; Baltimore & Ohio, 91; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 54 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 17 1/2; Central Leather, 28 1/2; Central Leather, pfd., 99 1/2; Central of New Jersey, 210; Chesapeake & Ohio, 47 1/2; Chicago Great Western, 12 1/2; Chicago & North Western, 17 1/2; Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 44 1/2; C. C. & St. Louis, 67 1/2; Colorado Fuel & Iron, 38 1/2; Colorado & Southern, 47; Colorado & Southern, 1st pfd., 69 1/2; Colorado & Southern, 2nd pfd., 63 1/2; Consolidated Gas, 15 1/2; Corn Products, 19 1/2; Delaware & Hudson, 17 1/2; Denver & Rio Grande, 32 1/2; Denver & Rio Grande, pfd., 76 1/2; Distillers' Securities, 44 1/2; Erie, 23 1/2; Erie, 1st pfd., 47 1/2; Erie, 2nd pfd., 38 1/2; General Electric, 134; Great Northern, pfd., 139; Great Northern Ore Cfs, 75 1/2; Illinois Central, 14 1/2; Interborough Med., 14 1/2; Interborough Med., pfd., 35 1/2; International Paper, 12 1/2; Internat. Paper, pfd., 55.

OVERRULES MOTION.

Judge Hancel Turn Down Effort of Gilbert's Counsel.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 25.—Holding that evidence introduced tending to show insanity since his conviction, was simply along the same line of "insanity evidence" offered at the time of his trial, Judge Hancel today overruled the motion for the empaneling of a jury to inquire into the present mental condition of Benjamin F. Gilbert, the youth recently convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Amanda Morse, whom he shot down on Campostella bridge, last summer and who must die in the electric chair unless the Court of Appeals of Virginia, interferes in the action of the lower court or executive clemency is extended by Governor Swanson.

Counsel for Gilbert gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Probability.

The theory of probability has for its object "the determination of the number of ways in which an event may happen or fail, in order that we may judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are the greatest."

Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. It is timely as always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at All Druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A weekly steamship service is main-

Trade and Development of Panama.

The improvement of conditions in Panama since the advent of American influence is interestingly set forth in a report by the British minister to that Republic, Mr. Charles Coventry Mallet, recently presented to the British Parliament. A copy of the report just received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the imports into Panama in 1907 aggregated \$25,281,490, against \$17,961,418 in 1906; and the exports, \$1,908,329 in 1907, against \$1,075,786 in 1906. Of the imports of 1907, 82 per cent were from the United States, and of the exports about 80 per cent went to the United States.

These figures of total imports include dutiable merchandise, \$9,500,000; canal supplies imported free of duty, \$11,000,000; and imports on account of the commissaries, estimated at approximately \$5,000,000 in 1907. Of the dutiable importation during the year 1907, 54 per cent were from the United States, a little less than 20 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 11 per cent from Germany. The remainder being credited chiefly to France, Spain, Italy, and Belgium. The principal articles of importation included: ammunition, automobiles, boots and shoes, cars and carriages, cement, drugs and chemicals, clocks and watches, clothing, foodstuffs, furniture, haberdashery, iron piping, rubber, lamps, typewriters, sewing machines, machinery, rice, soda stationery, toys, tools, tinware, toys, and wire fencing. The principal articles exported were bananas, rubber, cocoa, sugar, woods, drugs, hides, ivory, nutmegs, shells, mother of pearl shell, sap, papaya, coffee, cotton, hanks, tin, and deerskins.

The import tax on merchandise in general is 10 per cent, and cannot be increased without the assent of the United States. Certain articles, however, are subject to a higher tariff of 20 per cent, notably rum, brandy, gin, whisky, wines, and spirits; tobacco, matches, salt, and cattle, except for breeding purposes. Articles on the free list are animals for breeding purposes, apparatus for use on roads and canals, wagons and materials exclusively for railway or telegraph construction, steam motors, iron bridges, vessels designed for the canal service, books, printing and binding material, raw materials for the manufacture of beer, candles and soap (not low excepted), and coal imported by companies for their own use. The convention between the United States and Panama provides that the United States may import at any time into the Canal Zone, free of customs duty, taxes, or other charges, any and all vessels, dredges, engines, cars, machinery, tools, explosives, and other materials necessary and convenient in the construction, maintenance, and sanitation of the canal and auxiliary works, and all provisions, medicines, clothing, supplies, and other things necessary and convenient for the officers, employees, workmen, and laborers in the service and employ of the United States and their families.

Export duties are charged on a few articles: Bananas, 1 cent per bunch; coconuts, 50 cents per 1,000; precious metals, 2 per cent on the value shown in the certificate of smelting and assay; gold coin and jewelry, 1 per cent of insured value, and mineral ore, \$1 per ton.

The Panama Republic has an area of 31,500 square miles, or about equal to that of Maine, and a population of a little less than 400,000, or about one-half that of Maine. Its sea frontage aggregates 1,245 miles, 478 on the Atlantic and 767 on the Pacific, though there are only four ports for foreign commercial entry: Colon, Cristobal, and Bocas del Toro on the Atlantic, and Ancon on the Pacific.

The Canal Zone is a strip of territory ceded to the United States in perpetuity, having an area of 474 square miles, or slightly less than half the size of Rhode Island, and consisting of all the land for 5 miles on each side of the canal except the cities of Panama and Colon. Its population is 54,026, exclusive of that of the city of Panama, which is 33,584, and has 65 wholesale establishments, 270 retail dealers, 18 hotels, and in all 545 establishments. The government of the canal strip is under the direction of officers representing the Government of the United States.

The Isthmians is undergoing rapid improvement in its material and social condition, and under the progressive and civilized guidance of the United States is bound to expand and become an important commercial center. The National Assembly of the Republic of Panama assigned \$2,000,000 for public works, and of this about \$600,000 have been expended on works completed or in course of completion. They comprise the making of roads, bridges, port improvements, public buildings, schoolhouses, etc.

The sanitary regulations and hospitals have been under the control of the U. S. Army Medical Corps for three years, and the result of their administration is eloquent testimony in support of the methods adopted to improve health conditions. The annual death rate in 1907, in a total population of 102,123 people in Panama, Colon, and the Canal Zone, was 22.62 per 1,000, as compared with 46.10 in 1906. The United States Government up to June 29, 1907, expended on the sanitation of the canal \$2,500,000; on street improvements in Panama City, \$404,000; on water works and sewers at Panama, \$657,000; at Colon, \$124,000; on construction of roads, \$372,000; and on the zone waterworks, \$1,027,000.

A weekly steamship service is main-

tained between the republic and Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, while the freight and passenger traffic from Mexican and Central American ports via Panama, formerly monopolized by a single company, is now open to all steamers on equal terms. A new coastal service was recently organized with local capital to operate on the Pacific coast, the high draft of the vessels enabling them to enter rivers hitherto inaccessible except by small sailing craft. Extensive harbor improvements have been made and are in progress at Port Ancon.

The above condensation of Minister Mallet's report suggests possibilities of still further development in Panama and of American trade with that Republic. Official figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show that the exports into the United States from Panama have increased from \$1,294,953 in the calendar year 1904 to \$1,908,329 in 1907, and exports from the United States to Panama from \$7,683,180 in 1904 to \$18,065,323 in 1907, in the nine months ending with September, 1908, imports from Panama were valued at \$9,720,707, compared with \$1,292,940 in the corresponding period of 1907. The principal items were bananas, \$692,254, and hides and skins, \$39,000. Exports to Panama in the nine months ending with September, 1908, amounted to \$1,721,411, compared with \$1,250,021 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The principal articles exported to Panama were breadstuffs, \$549,017, passengers and freight cars, \$820,100, bituminous coal, \$695,801, cotton manufactures, \$12,544, explosives, \$258,425, iron and steel manufactures, \$1,687,152, meat and dairy products, \$1,171,620, lumber and other natural products, \$1,135,291, and vegetables, \$306,413.

Of Foreign Parentage. "There is another point in General Sheridan's career which it is good for all of us to remember. Whereat Grant, Sherman, and Thomas were of the old native American stock, the parents of Sheridan, like the parents of Farragut, were born on the other side of the water. Any one of the five was just as much a type of the real American, of what is best in America, as the other four. We should keep steadily before our minds the fact that Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism of character; that it is not a matter of birth, place, or creed, or line, or descent. Here in this country the representatives of many old world races are being fused together into a new type, a type the main features of which are already determined, and were determined at the time of the Revolutionary war; for the crucible in which all the new types are melted into one was shaped from 1776 to 1789, and our nationality was definitely fixed in all its essentials by the men of Washington's day. The strains will not continue to exist separately in this country as in the old world. They will be combined in one; and of this new type those men will best represent what is loftiest in the nation's past, what is finest in her hope for the future, who stand each solely on his worth as a man; who scorn to do evil to others, and who refuse to submit to wrongdoing themselves; who have in them no taint of weakness; who never fear to fight when fighting is demanded by a sound and high morality; but who hope by their lives to bring ever nearer the day when justice and peace shall prevail within our own borders and in our relations with all foreign powers.

Lesson to Posterity.

"Much of the usefulness of any career must lie in the impress that it makes upon, and the lessons that it teaches to, the generations that come after. We of this generation owe our own problems to solve, and the condition of our solving them is that we shall all work together as American citizens without regard to differences of section or creed or birthplace, copying not the divisions which so lamentably unfurled our fathers one from another, but the spirit of burning forward, each to do the right as it was given him to see the right in the great years when Grant, Farragut, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, when Lee and Jackson, and the Johnstons, the valiant men of the North and the valiant men of the South, fought to a finish the great civil war. They did not themselves realize, in the bitterness of the struggle, that the blood and the grim suffering marked the death throes of what was worn out, and the birth pangs of a new and more glorious national life. Mighty is the heritage which we have received from the mighty days. We, in our turn, must give up our lives to meet the new issues with the same stern courage and resolute adherence to an ideal, which marked our fathers who belonged to the generation of the man in whose honor we commemorate this monument today."

ITALIAN WINS.

Defeats American in Second Running of Marathon Race.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In the renewed running of the Marathon race, Dorando, the Italian, won over John J. Hayes, the victor in the event run in London this year.

Dorando won by one third of a lap. The winner's time was 2:44:20; Hayes' time was 2:45:05 1/5.

Robbers Dynamite Banks.

(By Associated Press.) WICHITA, KAN., Nov. 25.—Robbers dynamited the vault of the Towanda State bank at Towanda, 20 miles east of Wichita today, securing \$25,000, and escaped on a hand car. A posse is in pursuit.

NORFOLK, NEB., Nov. 25.—Six robbers dynamited the bank of Pake Neb., securing all the cash in the bank, said to be about \$4,000 and escaped.

Watched Fifteen Years.

"For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve; and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved me many a doctor bill," says A. P. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. All druggists.

Some Lofty Indifference.

"And you, the men who wore the

blue, would be the first to say that this same lofty indifference to the things of the body, when compared to the things of the soul, was shown by your brothers who wore the gray.

Dreadful was the suffering, dreadful the loss, of the civil war. Yet it is and alone among wars in this, that now that the wounds are healed, the memory of the mighty deeds of valor performed on one side no less than on the other has become the common heritage of all one people in every quarter of this country. The completeness with which this is true is shown by what is occurring here today.

We meet together to raise a monument to a great Union general, in the presence of many of the survivors of the Union Army; and the Secretary of War, the man at the head of the Army, who, by virtue of his office, occupies a special relation to the celebration, is himself a man who fought in the Confederate service. Few indeed have been the countries where such a conjunction would have been possible, and blessed indeed are we that in our own beloved land it is not only possible, but seems so entirely natural as to excite no comment what-ever.

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Some Lofty Indifference.

"And you, the men who wore the

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2 HORSES
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1 BLOCK WAGON
1 TOP WAGON
1 BUGGY
1 MOWER
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TERMS: Cash. Purchasers must remove property purchased the same day.
M. O. LACKEY, Auctioneer.

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No. 329 Center street, 11 rooms; modern conveniences, \$23.00.

No. 353 Creek avenue, 6 rooms and bath, out-buildings, fruit and garden, \$16.55.

No. 129 Wine St. six rooms, 10.50

La Salle Ave., six rooms, 10.00

Mallory Ave., 7 rooms, 10.00

La Salle Ave., 7 rooms, 12.00

No. 333 Elm St., modern 11.00

No. 808 Jackson St., 8 rooms, 10.00

No. 428 Holt St., 5 rooms, 7.00

No. 238 Lee St., 5 rooms, 11.00

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